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T. W. ATKIN & J. REYNOLDS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

The News will be published weekly, (52 times a year,) at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; and *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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POETRY.

For the Asheville News.

To Little Anna Maria.

Playful, harmless, artless child,
Thy virtues are untold;
Thy beauty's that of flowers wild,
Thy worth is more than gold
Unsullied by the pomp of pride,
Thy actions all admire;
Thy faith and love are wondrous wide,
Who would not them desire?
Thou ne'er hast tried the cares of life,
Nor thought of vile intrigue:
No, thou hast e'er been free from strife,
And ne'er hast felt fatigue.
Sweet child, so beautiful, so pure,
Thy days are but begun;
O may they always thus endure,
And thou be as the sun.

Dec. 25th, 1850. A.

Evening Rest.

BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

Low descends the setting sun
Toiling man, thy work is done:
From thy daily labor blest
Turn thee to thy evening rest.

See! the smiling fruitful soil
Thanks thee for thy noble toil:
Health and vigor for the same
Glow within thy strengthened frame.

To thy home approaching near,
Joyful shouts salute thine ear;
And a vision, sweet and bright,
Falls upon thy raptured sight.

Hasting forth thy steps to meet,
Children glad thy coming greet:
Love for thee, with tender care,
Welcome comforts doth prepare.

From that dear and quiet home
May thy footsteps never roam;
Sweet contentment ever be
Round thy happy family.

* * * * * *

Low descends the setting sun;
Christian, now thy work is done:
From thy earthly labor blest
Turn thee to thy heavenly rest.

Earth, whose wo thy toils remove,
Thanks thee with a smile of love;
And within thy strengthened soul
Sin hath lost its firm control.

Now to heaven approaching near,
Blissful anthems greet thine ear;
And a holy vision bright
Falls upon thy ravished sight.

Thronging round the golden gate,
Angels glad thy coming wait:
Love divine, with holy care,
Now thy mansion doth prepare.

From that holy, happy home
Never shall thy footsteps roam:
Bliss and glory thine shall be,
Thine throughout eternity.

You Will Forget Me.

Forget thee! when the valley stream
Forgets its pebbled path;
The flower that droops above the wave
Each pleasing hue it hath;
When morn forgets the eastern sky,
Or noon her glorious god,
Or eve the soft delicious dew,
That cools her fragrant sod.
If hearts are held as blessings be,
Thy memory shall pass from me.

Forget thee! 'twas a thought unkind,
It breathed not friendship's strain,
But rather told of fickleness,
Of vow and promise vain.
Recall it, for a future hour—
God speed it bright and near!
Shall prove to thee how false it was,
And I, how all sincere.
For only when I silent be,
Thy memory shall pass from me.

MISCELLANY.

The Runaway Match.

BY JANE WEAVER.

"Caroline, I wish you would remain a moment," said Mr. Warren, as his daughter was about to leave the parlor.

"Well, papa, what is it?"

She strove to look unconscious, but her varying color and the nervous movement of her lips, betrayed secret agitation; in fact, she suspected the purpose of her parent.

"I thought," said Mr. Warren, "that when I forbade young Collins my house you were prepared to submit to the prudence of my decision. We talked the matter over, Caroline, if you remember, and I was at considerable pains to convince you that he was idle, wasteful and I feared, dissipated—in short, a very unfit person for any woman to trust her happiness with. You silently agreed to what I said—at least you said nothing in reply. I fancied I had persuaded you, for I thought your own good sense, to which I appealed, would see the matter in a light similar to that in which your mother and myself beheld it.—Judge then of my inexpressible pain when I saw you walking arm in arm with him in the outskirts of the city today."

He paused, and Caroline hung down her head abashed. "I was not mistaken," she said to herself, "it was pa whom I saw."

Mr. Warren waited for more than a minute for her reply, but as she continued silent, he went on.

"Now, Caroline," said he, "I wish you to look on me as what I am—the best friend you have in the world, and one who has no motive, much less any wish, to advise you wrong. It is a mistake of people, especially of those of your sex, to suppose that parents wish to tyranize over them in the affair of marriage. Believe me, nothing is generally further from a parent's thought. It is not unfrequent, indeed, that a father differs from a daughter as to the wisdom of her uniting herself with a certain suitor, but in such cases the father is nine times out of ten right, and the child wrong. The parent, from his knowledge of men—from what he hears in the street, and from other sources, usually arrives at a juster conclusion respecting a young man's character, than a daughter, who has little or no means of ascertaining the truth. In the case of this young Collins, I know him to be extravagant, idle, occasionally intemperate in his habits, and head over ears in debt. Besides this, he has a violent temper. I beseech you, Caroline, do not give way further to this infatuation of yours."

As Mr. Warren spoke, he approached his daughter and took her hand. She burst into tears, looked up in his face and said—"Oh, but papa, I love him, and he loves me; he says he will throw himself away, if I do not marry him.—Surely, surely, I can, I ought to reform him."

Mr. Warren shook his head. "Caroline," he said severely, "this is sheer folly, miserable infatuation! No woman ever reformed a man whose principles were so loose as those of Collins; a wretch, who in his own words will throw himself away if you do not marry him. Listen to my words, child, for you are weaker than I thought, and I must rule where I would prefer to persuade: If ever you marry Collins, from that hour this house is closed against you."

The tears of Caroline flowed faster. Mr. Warren, after a turn or two across the room, softened again, and addressed her in kinder tones—

"My child," he said, "I speak thus for your own good; I know, if you marry Collins, that you will regret it; and I would by interdicting it, spare you much future sorrow. I will not urge you to unite with any man you do not fancy, however excellent I may think him to be. This I promise you: and on your part, I shall expect you to give up this acquaintance. To-morrow I will look for your promise to this effect. Go now, and think of it; I am sure you will obey me."

He stooped down and kissed her tenderly; and then Caroline, still weeping, rushed from the room.

But was it to think, as her father desired, of her duty?

Alone, in her chamber, she recalled, at alternate moments, the words of her parent, and the insidious persuasions of her lover; and alas! the latter had most influence with her.

Caroline was not exactly a weak girl, but she had fallen into a bad set at school, and derived from it many hurtful notions of a child's duty to its parents, especially in a case of supposed affection. She had read, not good novels, but visionary romances; and these had strengthened her mistaken ideas.—Her present suitor was a handsome libertine who knowing her father to be rich, desired to possess the daughter's hand, as with it went a large fortune.—The finished manners of Collins had easily won her liking—for we cannot call it love—and imagining herself to be in a similar situation to her favorite heroines, she regarded the opposition of her father as oppressive and unreasonable.

That very day her suitor had urged her to elope with him, and she had consented to do so. But her parent's kind expostulation had now for a time shook her purpose. Finally, however, the vanity of being the heroine of a runaway match, as well as her ill-based views respecting the supposed injustice of her father, induced her to fulfil her promise; and at the dead of night she left her home forever.

We say left her home, for she never had another. Mr. Warren proved true to his threat, and was the more inflexible because Caroline had eloped on the very night he had pleaded so earnestly with her. "She left me with my kiss still warm upon her cheek," he said; "she preferred another, and a stranger, to me; she treated me, not like her best friend, but like an enemy, and henceforth she is banished from my heart."

Yes! she never again had a home.—Her husband took her to a hotel, where they remained several weeks, hoping daily to receive a summons from her father; but as none came, they were forced at last to retire to a cheap boarding house. Here, amid indifferent society, Caroline, who had been tenderly nurtured, learned soon to feel acutely the advantages of which she had deprived herself, and learned to long for her old home.

If her husband had really loved her, or if she could have continued to persuade herself that her father had been unjust, she might have found some alleviation in her altered fortune. But her husband, angry that her father was inexorable, now began to punish Caroline for her father's firmness, by neglecting her: and left her, evening after evening, to amuse herself, while he spent the hours at the billiard table, in the theatre, or with some gay friends over a bottle or two of wine. It was now that Caroline saw the correctness of the judgment which her father had expressed respecting Collins. She not only learned that he was both idle and a spendthrift, but discovered that he was intemperate, passionate and unprincipled.

Often when he became excited by wine, he would address her in a most cruel manner, charging their present poverty on her, or rather on her 'niggardly father,' as he called Mr. Warren in her face. At last one night he returned in a violent state of excitement from the gaming table, where he had lost largely, and finding Caroline weeping, struck her a blow in a fit of passion that felled her to the floor, where she lay bleeding.

And this was the end of her dream of romance! Into this slavery, into this deep degradation had her vanity led her. Ashamed to tell the truth and throw herself on her father for protection, she endured for more than a year, every variety of insult from her husband; her health, meanwhile, consuming away, and her spirits, which had once been so high, utterly broken.

Oh, how often she repented her folly. How, when she heard of others of her sex forming clandestine marriages, she would shudder and exclaim, "Alas! the chances are that they will be miserable as I am. Can they not see that the man who persuades them to disobey their parents, shows in that very thing a want of principle that promises little for their future happiness?"

But the cup of her misery was not yet full. She had been married little over a year when her husband left her to visit a neighboring city; and though she waited his return long after the promised day, he never came. At last a letter from him was put into her hands, and the missive announced, in the most unfeeling terms, that he had left her forever.

She sank into a swoon and lay for hours before she recovered. When she regained her consciousness, it was to shudder at her condition, for she was penniless, with board for many weeks due, and not a friend on whom she could call for the slightest loan. Suddenly the parable of the Prodigal Son came up to her memory.

"I will arise and go to my father," she said, humbly, in the words of that beautiful story; and, with the exclamation she went forth; to seek her home and sue forgiveness, heart-broken as she was.

It was snowing fast, but she did not heed it. She had thrown on a bonnet and a light shawl; but had forgotten to change her thin shoes, or to assume a cloak. The melting flakes penetrated her slight attire, but she hurried on, breasting the wild tempest.

She arrived at last in the proud square where her father lived, and stood a few moments after in front of the house.—The window shutters were still open, though twilight had set in, and through the curtains the ruddy glow of the fire within shot athwart the stormy night.—A sharp pain twitched her in the heart; she felt pain, and staggering up the steps just managed to pull the bell, when consciousness departed from her.

The servant who answered the door, started and cried out when she saw apparently a lifeless corpse lying on the step, with the fast falling snow rapidly covering it; and Mr. and Mrs. Warren, who were sitting by the parlor fire, coming out to learn the cause of the disturbance, staggered to behold in the emaciated form, their disobedient child.

They took her in, they wrapped her in warm clothing, they laid her on her own bed; but it was no avail. She revived just enough to ask their forgiveness, and receive it from them weeping. Then murmuring blessings on them she died.

This may be thought a fancy sketch; but it is not. It may be thought an excessive case, it is not that either. Caroline Collins, or Warren, as we would rather call her, was early delivered from her sufferings; and in that, terrible as death may seem to the young and happy, she was blessed. There are others, victims of runaway matches, who drag out an existence so miserable that the grave itself would be a relief.

But as the Scripture impressively says—they that sow the whirlwind, shall reap the storm.

Randolph and Clay.

INCIDENTS OF A DUEL.

We select from the biography of John Randolph, by Hugh A Garland, the following account of a duel between these two men. Notwithstanding the absurdity of the "code of *honor*," as it is most ridiculously termed, the following account shows traits of innate nobleness of character that will be appreciated by all good and great men:

"The night before the duel," says Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, "Mr. Randolph sent for me. I found him calm, but in a singularly kind and confident mood. He told me that he had something on his mind to tell me. He then remarked, 'Hamilton, I have determined to receive, without returning, Clay's fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head; I will not make his wife a widow or his children orphans. Their tears would be shed over his grave; but when the sod of Virginia rests on my bosom, there is not in this wide world one individual to pay this tribute upon mine." His eyes filled, and, resting his head upon his hand, we remained some moments silent. I replied, 'My dear friend (for ours was a sort of posthumous friendship, bequeathed by our mothers,) I deeply regret that you have mentioned this subject to me; for you call upon me to go to the field and to see you shot down, or to assume the responsibility, in regard to your own life, in sustaining your determination to throw it away. But on this subject, a man's own conscience and his own bosom are the best monitors. I will not advise, but under the enormous and unprovoked personal insult you have offered Mr. Clay, I cannot dissuade. I feel bound, however, to communicate to Col. Tattnall your decision.' He begged me not to do so, and said 'he was very much afraid that Tattnall would take the studs and refuse to go out with him.' I, however, sought Col. Tattnall, and we repaired about midnight to Mr. Randolph's lodging, whom we found reading Milton's great poem. For some moments he did not permit us to say one word in relation to the approaching duel; and he at once commenced one of those delightful criticisms on a passage of this poet in which he was wont so enthusiastically to indulge. After a pause, Col. Tattnall remarked, 'Mr. Randolph, I am told you have determined not to return Mr. Clay's fire; I must say to you, my dear sir, if I am only to go out to see you shot down, you must find some other friend.' Mr. Randolph remarked that such was his determination. After much conversation on the subject, I induced Col. Tattnall to allow Mr. Randolph to take his own course, as his withdrawal, as one of his friends, might lead to very injurious misconstructions. At last, Mr. Randolph, smiling, said, 'Well, Tattnall, I promise you one thing, if I see the devil in Clay's eye, and that with malice prepense he means to take my life, I may change my mind.' A remark I knew he made merely to propitiate the anxieties of his friend, Mr. Tattnall.

"Mr. Clay and himself met at four o'clock the succeeding evening, on the banks of the Potomac. But he saw 'no devil in the eye of Mr. Clay,' but a man fearless, and expressing the mingled sensibility and firmness which belonged to the occasion.

"I shall never forget this scene, as long as I live. It has been my misfortune to witness several duels, but I never saw one, at least in its sequel, so deeply affecting. The sun was just setting behind the blue hills of Randolph's own Virginia. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country in its prodigality had produced, about to meet in mortal combat. Whilst Tattnall was loading Randolph's pistols, I approached my friend, I believed, for the last time. I took his hand; there was not in its touch the quivering of one pulsation.—He turned to me and said, 'Clay is calm, but not vindictive—I hold my purpose, Hamilton, in any event remember this.' On handing him his pistol, Col. Tattnall sprang the hair-trigger. Mr. Randolph said, 'Tattnall, although I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with either a pistol or gun, yet I never fire with the hair trigger, besides, I have a thick buckskin glove on, which will destroy the delicacy of my touch, and the trigger may fly before I know where I am.' But, from his great solicitude for his friend, Tattnall insisted upon hairing the trigger.—On taking their position, the fact turned out as Mr. Randolph anticipated; his pistol went off before the word, with the muzzle down.

"The moment this event took place, Gen. Jessup, Mr. Clay's friend, called out that he would instantly leave the ground with his friend, if that occurred again. Mr. Clay at once exclaimed it was an accident, and begged that the gentleman might be allowed to go on.—On the word being given, Mr. Clay fired without effect, Mr. Randolph discharging his pistol in the air. The moment that Mr. Clay saw that Mr. Randolph had thrown away his fire, with a gush of sensibility, he instantly approached Mr. Randolph, and said, with an emotion I can never forget,—'I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds.'"

The close of this passage in Randolph's career, makes too complete a picture to be omitted. Returning from his mission as Minister to Russia, broken in health, sick at heart—at death's door—he went into the Senate Chamber, and took his seat in the rear of Mr. Clay.—That gentleman happened at that time to be on his feet addressing the Senate. "Raise me up," said Randolph, "I want to hear that voice again." When Mr. Clay had concluded his remarks, which were very few, he turned round to see from what quarter that singular voice proceeded. Seeing Mr. Randolph, and that he was in a dying condition, he left his place and went to speak to him; as he approached, Mr. Randolph said to the gentleman with him, "Raise me up." As Mr. Clay offered his hand, he said, "Mr. Randolph, I hope you are better, sir?" "No sir," replied Randolph, "I am a dying man, and I came here expressly to have this interview with you."

They grasped hands and parted, never to meet more.

Remarks of Mr. Woodfin,

In the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 4, '50, on the Bill for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER—It is apparent from what we see and hear, from different sections of the State, that amendments to the constitution of the State are demanded by the People. This, I believe, is generally admitted. It is equally clear that different amendments are desired in different sections of the State; and some diversity of opinion as to the extent of the amendments, exists amongst citizens of the same section of the State.

A very large proportion of our fellow citizens are deprived of the right of suffrage, and have no voice in constituting this branch of the Legislature. This is an evil much complained of, and totally inconsistent with the theory of our government.

The basis of representation in this House being taxation, without regard to population, gives a minority of the people of the State the controlling power in the Senate, over a large majority of the free citizens of the State. This is also at war with every principle of equality and justice.

The basis of representation in the H. of Commons is justly complained of as operating unequally; allowing to each county, however small, one member, and apportioning the remaining forty-one members amongst the counties according to Federal population; by which three-fifths of the slaves and free negroes are counted, and represented as people.

It is also desired, by many of our citizens, to so amend the constitution that the Judges and Justices of the Peace may be elected by the people, and the term of office limited.

There are other amendments spoken of, and perhaps demanded by a majority of the people.

Yet we hear doubts here expressed whether a majority of the people desire any change; and, amongst those who agree that a large majority demand a change, there is much difference of opinion as to the particular amendments demanded, and as to the mode of making these amendments. It is then certain that we can never agree as to the amendments to be made by the Legislature, and quite as clear that, if we now agree upon any one or more amendments, the next Assembly will either add to or diminish what we propose, and thereby defeat our action. But if they should not, it is not probable that the public mind would be quieted.

It is therefore proposed by the Bill now under consideration, to obviate all of these difficulties and delays by calling a Convention of the People by their Delegates, to determine for themselves whether they desire any amendment or amendments; and if so, what amendments: and thus settle at once these exciting and delicate questions.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, proposes an unrestricted Convention to amend the State Constitution—a right that has never been granted to the people of this State; or rather, a right that has ever been withheld from them. Sir, on reference to the records of the first organization of our State government, it will be found that the body of the people had no voice. All power was assumed by the freeholders and householders.—Early in the year 1775, a Committee of Safety, consisting of thirteen freeholders, was elected by the freeholders and householders of the Province; and a Committee of twenty-one freeholders was elected by the freeholders and householders of each county.

On the 9th of August, 1776, the Committee of Safety ordered Delegates to be elected from the freeholders of each county, not exceeding five from each, by the freeholders and householders of the respective counties, to meet in Congress at Halifax, on the 12th day of November, 1776, to form a Constitution for the State. They met, and did form the constitution under which the State was governed until 1835, with, I believe, a single amendment, allowing the town of Fayetteville a member in the House of Commons.

It will be remembered that there were but eight counties West of the county of Wake, besides the Watagua and Washington settlements, since forming a part of the State of Tennessee. Now, instead of eight counties west of this place, there are forty-one. This Congress was called and held during the war of the Revolution, and having no enumeration of the inhabitants, provided that each county, whether large or small, should have one Senator and two members in the House of Commons.—Freeholders only were entitled to be representatives in either branch of the General Assembly; and none but freeholders, who owned at least 50 acres of land, were permitted to vote for Senators.

These provisions were according to the course pursued in the Provincial Congress held under the authority of the British Crown. In that body, the Governor and Council appointed by the Crown composed the Senate, and the freeholders elected the members of the Commons. Never until that day had any citizen been allowed to vote for any officer or for representatives, from the best evidence that I can find on the subject.

It was not then to be expected that those pure and patriotic Delegates would depart at once from all precedents in the Government which they had lived, and at once strike down all distinction in regard to property. But they did grant to every citizen who had resided for one year in a county, and paid a tax, the privilege of voting for members of the House of Commons. Yet members of the Continental Congress were required to be appointed by the General Assembly.

This constitution was but an experiment, and as nearly perfect as could have been expected at the time and under the circumstances. And especially when it is considered that its framers had not been accustomed to popular government.

But Mr. Speaker, the circumstances of the country were soon changed. The Western portion of the State was rapidly settled; the large counties became populous; were inconvenient to citizens who had to travel fifty, and in some instances one hundred miles to court.—They applied for the establishment of new counties. But this was generally refused them, lest they might gain the political weight that their numbers would have entitled them to. The small counties had the same weight in the Legislature with the large counties of Orange, Rowan, Lincoln, Burke, Buncombe and others, having five times their population. These grievances were complained of from year to year, and fruitless petitions and applications for a Convention to amend the constitution. Our people saw nearly all the old States amending and improving their constitutions, as experience pointed out the necessity and propriety of doing so. The many new States coming into the Union, taking advantage of the experience under the other State governments, and keeping pace with the progress of popular rights, had avoided the hardships under which our people labored, and invariably allowed every free white citizen to vote for members of both branches of the Legislature and other State officers, and apportioned the Representatives in each House according to the free white inhabitants, or according to the number of votes thereof. All this was witnessed by our people, and was seen to work well, and their citizens were orderly, contented and prosperous, and the laws as wise and as well administered as in our State. Yet these changes, the necessity of which was so clearly shown, were refused to our people by the small minority who had the power under the constitution. But I shall be told, that in the year 1834, a compromise had been made. Let us examine that for a few minutes, and see what sort of a compromise it was, and how it was obtained. The State-house had been burned down, and propositions were made for the removal of the seat of Government to Fayetteville or to Salisbury; and it was suggested that those who desired the Convention might favor the views of Fayetteville in relation to the location, if they would vote for a Convention. But

ultimately, resolutions were brought forward to locate, or rather continue the seat of Government at this place, and to grant a Convention to make certain specific amendments to the constitution; still retaining the power in the East, and requiring the Delegates of the people to take an oath that they would not transcend the limits set them by their masters, before they were allowed to take their seats. These propositions were carried out by bills for that purpose, and the people got a partial redress of grievances. They were plainly told that they must take that or nothing.

Mr. Speaker, under this patched up and amended constitution, how stands the equality of our people? No one is allowed to vote for a Senator unless he has a freehold of fifty acres of land; and another provision, growing out of this, that the number of Senators shall be based on the taxes paid into the Treasury, without any regard to the population. Take, sir, an example. The District that I have the honor to represent had, by the census of 1820, 19,104 white inhabitants, while the District that you represent had 4,400, or less than one-fourth of the number; while my District paid into the Treasury, according to the Report of the Comptroller for 1849, $249 more taxes. The difference in the white population is now doubtless much greater, at least five to one. If you take the District represented by the senator from Burke, the difference is still greater. The white population in that District being then 23.295 and now probably 30,000; yet these large Districts have no more weight in this house than your's. We regard this as unequal and unjust, and at war with every principle of popular government. Yes, these two provisions are a downright contradiction to the declaration of Rights which is made part of the constitution. It is in these words: "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." Yes, vested in and derived from the people. Not from the Crown, as was formerly held, nor vested in and derived from property only, as by this clause of this *Compromise* constitution; nor in this Legislature, who talk of measuring out rights to the people as dependents. Mr. Speaker, this wrong should be redressed, or that part of the Declaration of Rights should be stricken out or altered to conform to the other provisions of the constitution.

Is it to be said that there is no use for the citizen but to pay taxes? Have they not been found necessary in other respects? Who have heretofore stood forth in defence of the country? And in case of war, at home or abroad in future, who are to be looked to for the defence of the country and her rights?—The people—the white people; not called out according to taxation, or federal population; but according to the number of enrolled white men. And no portion of the State can be more prompt to meet the call of the country than the Western portion of it. Yes, sir; the citizen is not only to be valued as he pays more or less taxes; but he forms part of the body politic, and in him is vested the political power. Sir, those that are found ready and willing to expose themselves to the privations of the camp, and the perils of the battle-field for their country, may be trusted to vote for those who make her laws.

If the Government is only to be regarded as a money corporation, measuring each county's influence by the tax she pays, then for the same reason, each citizen should be allowed to vote to represent his stock, and have votes according to the amount he pays, as in a joint stock company. There about 350 freehold voters in your District. There are probably 1700 in mine. Then the poorest freeholder in your county, passing less than one dollar into the Treasury, has more weight in this Hall than four of the most wealthy of my constituents, worth one hundred thousand dollars each, and paying taxes accordingly. Why is it thus? Not because he pays more taxes—that is against him one hundred fold. Why is it then allowed?—Does he vote because others in his county pay taxes? Suppose it be granted that the taxable property should be regarded in the formation of the Districts, does it follow that population shall be entirely overlooked and disregarded?

It is said that an offer will be made at this session to allow all to vote for Senators, and Free Suffrage shall be graciously granted. This we desire; but we desire not only Free, but Equal Suffrage. Grant that the former is right, and I ask, does the other not follow for the same reason? The people cannot be sported with in that way. They want the substance, not the shadow.—They desire to vote, and that their votes be counted as freeman's votes, and on terms of equality. Free suffrage was taken up two years ago; but now it is called Equal Suffrage. Why change its name, and call it equal, unless the number of votes is to constitute the basis of representation! I suppose it is to be construed to mean, that Western voters are made equal with each other; certainly not equal with Eastern voters. The inequality is rendered still greater as you increase the number of voters.

Mr. Speaker, why not trust the people to make these amendments for themselves? Why not allow them to have one free and unrestricted Convention of the people? This is a privilege they have never enjoyed in N. C. Is it denied them because they are not to be trusted? Who has the right to withold it? or to proscribe limitations? We are but their servants. We are told that this is a sacred instrument, and in this compromise amendment it is so hedged in that it is difficult to obtain an amendment. This is said to be necessary. Why necessary? No such difficulty is presented to the amendment of any of the sister States of the Federal constitution: Is it thought that the people would not elect Delegates who might be trusted with their own constitution? Have our people learned nothing from experience in seventy-five years? Are they less capable of self-government than they were in the infancy of the Republic? If so, it might be said truly, that the experiment has failed. Yes, the objection amounts to an allegation that they are incapable of self-government.

It has been objected, in some quarters, that if you call a convention, the Federal basis in the Commons may be changed, and that involves the question of the compromise between the States. This I suppose cannot be earnestly contended. That was a part of the compromise made between several States when forming a Union for certain specific purpose, and can have nothing to do with the internal regulation of the several States. Is that principle incorporated in the constitutions of the other Southern States? There have been eighteen new States admitted into the Union since 1700, of which nine are Slave States and nine Free States—and this principle has been incorporated into but one of them. Florida adopted it—while the seventeen adopted the white basis in each branch of the Legislature, except Louisiana, and she counts the entire population.

It seems then, sir, that this danger has not been seen in any of these States, and no mischief has grown out of it.—While all of these States secure to their citizens the utmost freedom of suffrage, and equality of Representation and in nearly the whole of them do not even require the representative to be a freeholder, and in a large majority of them allow the people to elect the Judges and other public officers—the governments are as well administered, and laws as wholesome, and life, liberty and property as secure, as in our State, and the people more contented and prosperous. The experiment has proved that the people are capable of self-government. In N. Carolina we have never denied in theory the truth of the first declaration in our bill of Rights, nor have we acknowledged it in practice in a single instance. The popular voice in North Carolina is never heard, except in the election of Governor.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot always deny to the people these reforms that are made all around us in other States.—Sir, I assure Senators that they are never to hear the last of this reasonable demand until a Convention is called.—If then the majority shall decide to make any or all the amendments spoken of, or shall determine to make none, I shall be content, and the public mind will probably be quiet for many years to come. Gentlemen need not be alarmed: they need not distrust the people. There is too much good sense and patriotism in North Carolina to justify any fear that they will deal lightly or rashly with the Constitution.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal met in this City, on Monday—all the Judges in attendance. The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice:

Charles C. Clark, New Bern.
Joseph Masten, Forsythe.
Joseph Baker, Fayetteville.
Samuel J. Lowrie, Mecklenburg.
T. L. Hargrove, Granville.
Leonidas Brown, Salisbury.
Wm. A. Littlejohn, Edenton.
David F. Long, Concord.
Nathaniel McLean, Robeson.
Charles E. Lowther, Chowan.
James J. Iredell, Raleigh.
Bradley T. Johnson———

And the following to Superior Court practice:

R. A. Caldwell, Wadesboro'.
John K. Strange, Fayetteville.
Eli W. Hall, Wilmington.
Charles E. Shober, Salem.
Wm. Black, Mecklenburg.
O. M. Lee, Sampson.
S. W. Davis, Richmond.
J. A. Bradshaw, Lexington.
Wm. Williams, Buncombe.—*Raleigh Register.*

The intelligence from California is sad enough. The cholera had been raging at Sacramento city for six weeks, previous to the 14th ult.,—about 80 deaths a day. Four men men were daily employed in digging graves, and at night thirteen corpses remained unburied. The population was 15,000, but now 'tis only 1,600, in consequence of the deaths and flight of the inhabitants. The cholera had arrived at San Francisco, and great fears were entertained. All business was stagnated.

Land Warrants—Curious Case.—A Washington letter in the New York Herald says:—

"A curious case of the location of a land warrant is reported here. An old soldier in the full acception of the word living at Harper's Ferry, being entitled to 160 acres of land for his services in the army, according to the bounty land law of the last session, for the sake of convenience, located his "patent right" on a tract of government land unoccupied, or in some way open to location, at Harper's Ferry. He had consulted one of the ablest lawyers on the subject, whose opinion is that the old soldier will get the land, which is said to be from its location, worth at least $15,000. It is to be hoped that, between him and Uncle Sam, the land will go to the old soldier, if the law says so."

The reporter of the Charleston Sun has been expelled from the floor of the House of Representatives of South Carolina for strictures on the Hon. A. W. Thompson, of Union district.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Unaw'd by power, unbrib'd by gain,
We here the people's rights maintain.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 9, 1851.

There will be Divine service by Rev. Thomas Stradley in the Male Academy in this town, on Sabbath next; and regularly on the second Sabbath in each month, until further notice. Service to commence at half past ten, a. m.

In another column may be found some sweet lines by one of Buncombe's fairest and most accomplished daughters.—We hope to hear often from "S."

From Congress we have nothing of importance. The session is progressing harmoniously. A private letter, dated Washington, Dec. 26, says—"The free soilers and abolitionists are much alarmed just now at the prospect of retaliatory legislation by Southern states, such as Erwin's bill proposes. They are, therefore, holding as still as possible. They are trying to get the Tariff increased, and want to keep the Southern cow still till she can be milked. Several told me this week there would be no agitation now, with a view of repealing the Slave law, as they had no hope of effecting any thing *now*."

We understand that a Mr. Burnett died in Hendersonville a few days ago of small pox. We have not heard of any new cases.

Masonic Celebration.

Mount Hermon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons celebrated the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on the 27th ult. The Lodge formed a procession at 11 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded to the Methodist Church, where, after a payer by the Chaplain, Rev. John Reynolds, an address was made by Rev. Erastus Rowley. The discourse was listened to with profound interest, and was rich in historical allusions, and embellished with numerous and beautiful incidents in the life of the great and good St. John, whose memory is venerated, not only by all worthy Masons, but by every christian. His beautiful life was among the most perfect models ever offered to the world for imitation.

The members of Mount Hermon Lodge are favorites of the ladies, and the interest of the occasion was increased by the presence of nearly all the true and beautiful of the village. On behalf of our brethren, we return them thanks for the interest they have ever manifested for the welfare of our order, and sincerely hope that we may ever, as now, enjoy their smiles and approbation. So mote it be.

Female College.

At the last session of the Holston Conference a resolution was passed declaring it expedient for that body to take measures to establish a Female College, to be under the control of the Conference. A committee of gentlemen was appointed in each Elder's District to select a suitable location. The citizens of this town have taken the matter in hand and have purchased the handsome property of Mr. D. M. Hawkins, near the Male Academy, and the Trustees of the Academy having surrendered that building to the Conference, the whole is offered as an inducement to locate the College here. We doubt whether so liberal an offer will be sent up from any other point. The buildings are commodious and handsome, and well suited to the purposes of a boarding house and College. Rev. G. W. Alexander, Col. R. W. Pulliam and B. J. Smith, Esq., have gone to Knoxville, where the committees all meet in a few days to determine upon the location. We think this in many respects the most suitable place in the Conference for such an institution, and hope the proposition of our citizens may be favorably received.

Godey's Lady's Book for February is at hand. It is a rich and beautiful number. Godey possesses two characteristics that we wish more magazine publishers had: he always keeps his engagements with the press of the country, and his magazine maintains, *through the year*, the excellencies of the January number. Some publishers cut a great dash with the January number, but during the remainder of the year, are as stale as cold dish water. Success to Godey, the prince of publishers.

The Free Suffrage Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of yeas 87, noes 24.

The New Year---The Sons---Philip S. White.

Notwithstanding fear of the Small Pox kept a good number of persons away who otherwise would have been here, on Wednesday morning, January 1st, 1851, our streets presented quite a lively spectacle, especially about half past 10 o'clock, as it was known that a party of the Sons had gone to meet bro. White. The Asheville Brass Band, stationed in one of the porticos of the Eagle Hotel, relieved the impatience of the crowd with lively airs. Presently the carriage rolled around the corner of Main street, and in a short time a portly, fine looking Kentuckian, who we guess stands six feet without boots, stepped out in the person of the distinguished temperance leaturer, and the exclamation passed from mouth to mouth, "I've seen the Elephant!"

In due time the Sons were in their Division room, "clothed in appropriate regalia," and the brave little cadets in an adjoining one, each little heart swelling with pride and joy. The procession was headed by the Cadets, followed by the Sons, who received the Speaker of the day at the Eagle Hotel. Under the direction of the marshal, brother A. T. Summey, and assistant marshals brothers W. W. McDowell and R. V. Blackstock, the procession marched up main street to the Court House, then down to J. M. Smith's Hotel; where they turned and marched in double file down the cross street leading to the churches.—The Presbyterian church, from its being thought the largest, was selected as the place of speaking. The church was crowded to overflowing, with the beauty, the intelligence, and the bone and sinew of the country. The chaplain offered prayer and the Division sung "opening ode," when brother White, "the observed of all observers," was introduced. We presume it is sufficient to say that he lectured, and that he spoke a good while, but how long we know not, for time troubled us not, just then, for we were listening to the voice of argument, of wit and of eloquence; and if brother White had spoken until now we would have been one of his hearers. Thirty-four names, good and true, were handed in when he ceased.—The benediction was spoken, and the Division returned to their room, six o'clock, P. M., being appointed as the time for speaking again. Six o'clock arrived and Sons and Cadets were found at their places, each bearing in his hand a transparent light, displaying the colors of the badge—"the red, the white, the blue"—(which, to a Son of Temperance, is at once expressive of "Love, Purity and Fidelity,") and thus rig'd off, they filed up street, one at a time, to the number of about 130, we guess, for we did not count them. The church was again crowded with bright eyes and manly hearts, eager "to hear that voice again." Brother White, to use the language of one of his own adecdotes, in his last speech, "shot bullets," and he not only convinced by his arguments and enchained by his eloquence, but he caused the hearty laugh of the soul to ring forth by his wit and powers of mimicry, and the silent tear to steal down the cheek by his pathetic descriptions of scenes of sorrow and death, brought about by the venomous bite of the worm of the still or the sparkle of the wine cup.

At the conclusion of the last address, 27 names were added to those given in at the first speech, among them several of our esteemed fellow-citizens from the country. The greater portion of the 61 names were ballotted for and elected the same night, and about 50 were initiated by brother White, P. M. W. P. of the National Division. Some few of the names handed in at the church were persons who lived in the vicinity of Reem's Creek Division, and preferred paying their fees into the Treasury there. Others are yet to be iniated here. The cause—our cause—the "cause of all mankind," is flourishing much by the labors of brother White; and we trust, in the fullness of our hearts, that he may live to a "green old age," that laurels may entwine his noble brow brighter than the warrior's fame or the poet's meed. Should he return to this place in May, as we anticipate, we will ever be ready to extend to him

"A brother's hand and a brother's welcome."

☞We regret to learn by a private letter from Raleigh, that one of our Representatives, MARCUS ERWIN, Esq., has been seriously ill. At our last account he was rapidly improving.

☞W. W. Avery, Esq., has been invited to address the students at Chapel Hill, at the annual commencement in June next, and has accepted the invitation.

County Court.

This Court was duly opened for the transaction of business on Monday the 30th ult.—24 magistrates in attendance.

Col. Daniel Reynolds was re-elected county Trustee; and N. Blackstock, Esq. re-elected county Surveyor—both without opposition.

Samuel M. McDowell was elected County Solicitor.

The Select Court for 1851 are as follows: I. B. Sawyer, W. R. Murray, T. L. Gaston, John Thrash, and H. Hunt, Esq'rs.

The "Messenger" of this town, in commenting upon the change in the Bench, seems to think that change was made from the fact that no "common school" tax was laid last year. Well now we don't pretend to put forth ourselves as "a rock of defence" to the gentlemen that presided over the County Court last year, but for the first time in our lives are we to learn that five gentlemen are *responsible alone* for the act of a majority of 27; for it is a well known fact that there were 27 Justices in attendance at the December Term, 1850.

The pay of the Bench is two dollars per day while the Court is in session.

Board of Superintendents for common schools for 1851: M. Patton, S. B. Gudger, W. R. Baird, John Reynolds, Thomas Young, W. H. Garmon, B. H. Merrimon, I. B. Sawyer, Peter Plemmons, and W. R. Murray—of which M. Patton, Esq., is chairman.

Four superintendents, or general Agents, of common schools, to wit: B. H. Merrimon, Thomas S. Deaver, John Thrash and John Reynolds—were elected to serve the county without pay.

The tax laid is as follows:

On each poll, for county purposes,		20
" " "	Jury tax,	12½
" " "	Poor "	20
" " "	Asylum tax,	5¼
" " "	C. House "	13¾
" " "	C. Schools tax,	12½
		95
State tax		20
Making altogether		$1 15

The following gentlemen were appointed patrol for the corporation, viz:—Z. B. Vance, W. B. Baird, Newton Coleman, Erwin Sluder, H. F. Wolstenholme, J. W Wilson, R. M. Jones, and Col. R. M. Henry.

Inauguration.

Hon. David S. Reid was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina, on the 1st inst., in the presence of the two Houses of the General Assembly. After the oath of office was adminstered, he delivered his address, which we have not yet received, and unlike some editors we know, we can't pass judgment on a thing until we see it. We wish Gov. Reid a prosperous and happy administration,—that he may be able so to steer the Ship of State as to avoid the breakers on the right hand and on the left.—When his address reaches us we will publish it.

We invite attention to the letter from our Raleigh correspondent. We heartily approve the action of the friends of Reform. Let us organize a State Reform Party, independent of all other parties. The western people have have had proof enough to satisfy any one that they will not get their rights until they make a bold strike. The formation of such a party is just what we have been contending for for years past, and we rejoice that others now look at things in the same way. It is the only hope, and we say success to a State Reform Party! We are of that party, certain, and for all others having for their object the equalization of the privileges of Government—the maintainance of the rights of the people—and the general good of the great mass.

The following are the Officers of Asheville Division Sons of Temperance for the present quarter:

R. B. Vance, W. P.
P. W. Roberts, W. A.
C. N. Candler, R. S.
J. W. Patton, Jr., A. R. S.
J. M. Israel, F. S.
A. T. Summey, T.
W. F. Bright, C.
J. W. Owens, A. C.
J. R. Gilliland, I. S.
E. Sluder, O. S.

BOSTON, Dec. 27th 1850.

The wife of the late Prof. John W. Webster has been presented with a fine house in Ash street, which she will in future occupy with her daughters.

☞ Three weddings recently took place on the bridge at Harpers Ferry.—Of course they were all runaway matches from Virginia, where marriages are illegal without the consent of the parents of the parties to them.

That Public Meeting.

We invite public attention to the following proceedings of the meeting held in this place on Tuesday of last week. We do this more especially to induce the reader to compare this report, furnished us by the Secretaries, with the report as published in the Messenger of last week. The reader will at once detect the dissimilarity of the two. As this matter has been much talked about in this town, we intend to set ourselves right, let it displease whom it may.—The call for that meeting invited "every body" to attend. Accordingly, we being included in the category, chose to be present. A committee was appointed, and reported resolutions, some of which we approved, and others we disapproved. But rather than be counted overly nice, we made no objection—(an objection from us would doubtless have been looked upon as treason, and as we did not desire to disturb the good feeling of those who wished them to pass, we said nothing.) After the resolutions were read, and just about the time the vote was called for, we introduced a resolution approving Mr. Clingman's course. This was at once denounced as a "*firebrand*," and several gentlemen labored to choke it off, but to no purpose. At the suggestion of a gentleman, and in order to save time, we consented to withdraw our motion to add the resolution to the report of the Committee, and let that report pass, which it did. We then offered our resolution, and notwithstanding the speeches made against it by the Editor of the Messenger and others, it passed by at least *twenty* to *one!!* After this resolution passed, a motion was made to publish the proceedings, to adjourn, &c. &c.

Now, if this statement is not true, let the large and respectable crowd present on the occasion, give a certificate that we have told a falsehood.

Judge then, what was the surprise of the citizens of this town on seeing the report published in the Messenger!—That report places the Clingman resolution after all the proceedings, as a sort of note or appendix, and the Editor says "*The business for which the meeting was called being finished, Mr. Atkin's resolution was then renewed*," &c. Now look at it, fellow citizens, and judge what could have been the object of the Editor in thus mis-representing the affair. Was it not to weaken if possible, the force of the resolution, and send it out to the world, not as part and parcel of the proceedings, but as the action of those who chose to remain after the meeting adjourned? Every one present on the occasion knows that at the time the resolution passed there were more people in the house than at any other stage of the proceedings. Then, we ask again, what was the object of the Messenger in reporting the proceedings in the manner he did? For, bear in mind, that although the proceedings appear as official, the Secretaries have informed us that they reported for the Messenger substantially as they have below, the Editor, they say, took the liberty of altering in the manner mentioned. We find no fault with the Editor of the Messenger for opposing the resolution, for this was his right, if he so elected, but we do find fault with his thus garbling and misrepresenting the action of a large and respectable public meeting. We are aware that the resolution was a bitter dose, but the *people* had been invited, and they chose to make the politicians dance to their music, and if they turned the tables, and commended the poisoned chalice to the lips of those who had prepared it for others, whose fault was it?

Union Meeting.

In compliance with a call of the Messenger, a large number of the citizens of Buncombe met in the Court House in Asheville, on Tuesday, the 31st ult.—On motion of J. M. Edney, Esq., Col. James Lowry was called to the Chair: Joshua Roberts and John Burgin, Esqrs., were requested to act as Vice Presidents, and I. B. Sawyer and S. M. McDowell, as Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by J. M. Edney, and on whose motion the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz: M. Patton, J. W. Patton, J. M. Edney, N. Blackstock, John Thrash, T. L. Gaston, J. Shipman, W. R. Murray, J. W. Woodfin, Esqrs., and the Rev. E. K. Hutsell, a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After the committee had retired, D. E. Freeman was called on to address the meeting, to which call he responded in a few remarks in favor of the Union. Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke, was present, and being called for, arose and addressed the meeting in a most forcible and interesting manner, manifesting a strong desire for the continued Union of the States of this great confederacy, a confidence in the efficiency of the Compromise bill to answer the ends of its original intention, and a eulogy upon the patriots that were instrumental in its formation and

passage. Before concluding his remarks, the committee returned, and J. M. Edney reported the following resolutions in behalf of the committee, which had been unanimously concurred in.

Whereas the people in all well regulated Governments have a right to assemble and consult together for their common good, and it is their duty to express their opinions on all questions which involve either their rights or their safety: We, a portion of the citizens of Buncombe, deem it proper to express ours on the difficulties existing between the Northern and Southern States.

Therefore be it Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union, and we consider the Union necessary to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the American people.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution, the link which unites together the American people recognizes slavery, and we are determined to defend this constitutional right at all hazards.

3. *Resolved*, That the fanaticism of the North on the subject of slavery is the chief cause of all the disturbance between the North and South.

4. *Resolved*, That the Northern people in circulating abolition pamphlets and expressing sympathy for the Slaves of the South, assume to themselves duties which do not belong to them, and that they had better employ their sympathy, their purse and their time in relieving the wants and misery of the destitute whites and free blacks at their own doors.

5. *Resolved*, That so long as the Compromise acts of the last Session are carried out in good faith, we will remain in the Union.

6. "*Resolved*, That the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the interdiction of the slave trade between the States, the refusal to admit any new State into the Union, because of its recognition of the institution of slavery, the total repeal of the fugitive slave act or its modification so as essentially to impair its force and efficiency, would in the opinion of this public meeting, amount to such a clear, deliberate and palpable breach of good faith and flagrant abuse of power as to demand of the freemen of North Carolina, the most determined resistance, and justify them in uniting with other slave holding States to uphold and maintain their just and violated rights.

7. *Resolved*, That we recognize in the doctrine, "That the people of any State as an organized political community have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the people in convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property and persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Government, to fulfil her constitutional obligations the people of a State may deem such a step necessary," the exploded doctrine of Nullification *re christened* under the more plausible name of Secession and we ask all the friends of the Union, without distinction of party, to join us in meeting this political heresy, as we did in 1832--3, and prove ourselves American patriots, and not sectional ultraists.

8. *Resolved*, That we will know no man as Whig or Democrat in the contest for the supremacy of the Union, Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof, but will stand as a band of political brothers, pledged to sustain the Government of our Revolutionary Fathers in its original purity.

9. *Resolved*, That in consequence of a disposition in some of the Northern States to resist the fugitive slave law, or so to amend it as to effectually destroy its essential parts, and by others, openly repudiating and setting at defiance said law, and thereby virtually making a direct and fatal blow, not only to the laws, but the Constitution, we recommend all our merchants and others trading at the North to cease all further intercourse with said States, and we pledge ourselves to sustain them in their efforts so to do.

10. *Resolved*, That if the Southern States are compelled by the aggressions of the North to dissolve the Union, "we pledge ourselves and our sacred honor" to sustain the South.

After they were read Col. Gaither concluded in a most eloquent strain, illustrating the absurdity of secession, condemning disunionists, approving the course of the administration, and most heartily approving the resolutions before the meeting.

T. W. Atkin, Esq., offered a resolution approving the course of Mr. Clingman, which, after some discussion by himself, M. Patton and J. W. Woodfin, Esqrs., was withdrawn. The resolutions were then read over and passed without a single dissenting voice.

Mr. Atkin's resolution was then renewed and passed.

Resolved, That we approve the fearless and enlightened zeal of our distinguished Representative, the Hon. T. L. Clingman, and are determined to sustain him to the utmost of our ability.

On motion of John Burgin, Esq., the proceedings were ordered to be published in both the papers of Asheville.

JAMES LOWRY, Ch'm.

J. Roberts, J. Burgin, } *V. Presidents.*

I. B. Sawyer, S. M. McDowell, } Secretaries.

Somebody says that a young lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of a young man:

Is he honest? Is he kind of heart?—Can he support me comfortably? Does he take a Newspaper and pay for it in advance?

Correspondence of the Asheville News.

Raleigh, January 3d, 1851.

Dear Sir:—The past week has been one of much excitement here, and events have transpired which may hereafter materially change the condition of political affairs in this State.

You will see that the Free Suffrage bill has passed the House its second reading. The peculiar friends and originators of that measure showed a disposition to prevent the passage of any other measure of reform, and have attempted to make this simply a party question. The West, as you know, since the beginning of this excitement in regard to constitutional reforms have been in favor of Free Suffrage, but they have insisted all along that if the Constitution was to be changed they wanted some practical and substantial benefit to accrue from such a change. The Western members entertaining this idea, held a meeting night before last, and determined to organize a great Constitutional Reform Party, independent of the Whig and Democratic parties. The main idea of this new organization is to be that the people in Convention assembled, is the only proper authority to change or revise the Constitution. The meeting determined to issue an address to the people of the State, setting forth the grievances under which the West labors, from her unequal representations, and advocating the call of an unlimited convention. It is contemplated by many of those here who favor a thorough reform in our fundamental law, to hold a convention, and run an independent candidate in the next canvass for Governor. It is well understood here that the West need expect nothing from the generosity of Eastern Whigs or Democrats, in effecting those Constitutional changes which she desires. It may therefore be best that the West should organize a party of her own—depend upon herself, and she will certainly succeed.

The slavery discussion began in the House yesterday, in a very lame and impotent speech from Gen. Saunders. This subject has died as effectually as the enemies of the South could have wished, by the divisions and petty animosities which [illegible] here between certain old leaders [illegible] both parties. The feeling on [illegible] subject is so completely quieted [illegible] no one yesterday was willing to continue the discussion which Gen. S. begun.

A heavy snow fell last night and every thing looks as cold and bleak this morning as your own mountains in midwinter.

C.

For the Asheville News.

Written on the Close of the Year.

The dying year! the dying year! how swift the moments fly.
We hear it in the murmuring wind that passes sadly by;
We see it in the sombre face that weeping nature wears—
'Twill soon be number'd with the past, the long forgotten years.

The joyous spring that gladly came in nature's fair array,
With robes all light and beautiful to grace the gladsome day,
Shone on us with its look of love, a brief but passing stay,
And then the glorious light of spring departed swift away.

The summer came with golden fruits, with gay and gorgeous flowers,
Yet still they pass'd as swiftly on, those never wearying hours
Till autumn with its noiseless step, its sure but silent tread,
Had o'er the hills and vallies round, a deeper lustre shed.

Then winter came with hollow sound, with low and rustling tone,
It told that summer's glorious hours and autumn's light had gone;
The year that lately on us shone so fair, so bright and gay,
Is passing, passing, swiftly on, departing still away.

And shall we come with festive song, and music's gladsome swell
To chase the dying year away and bid it thus farewell;
Are there no buried hopes to lie within the lowly bier
That soon will close in sadness round, the fast departing year.

How many young and buoyant hearts that gladly hailed its dawn,
From earthly scenes and earthly hopes and earthly cares are gone;
The gentle look, the thrilling tone, the beating heart is still'd,
The voice of sweetest melody by death's cold touch is chill'd.

But whispers from the spirit-land in accents softly come,
And tell us of a fairer clime an ever during home;
A clime where seasons never change, a land beyond the tomb,
Where Heavenly streams in glory flow and flowers eternal bloom.

Then with the year's departing lay, O let us raise above
The voice of deep and earnest prayer to Him whose name is love—
That when our year of life shall close, a bright and glorious even
Shall herald forth a nobler rest prepared for us in Heaven.

S.

December 31, 1850.

Ladies Fall and Winter Dress Goods.

A large and beautiful variety now opening at our store, embracing a larger variety than we ever offered in this place. ALSO, ribbons, gloves, hosiery, worked collars and cuffs, lace capes, (black and white,) all of which we will take pleasure in showing to our lady customers.

October 31. *PATTON & SUMMEY.*

BOOKS.

School Books, Large Family Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Southern Harmony's, with a great variety of Blank Books at

SMITH & MCDOWELL'S.

HATS AND CAPS OF EVERY STYLE.

Umbrellas, Riding Switches, Buggy and Carriage Whips, Collars, Bridles, Martingals, Girths, &c.

SADDLES, SADDLES.

Gentlemens and Ladies Saddles, better was never brought to this market. Call and see for yourself at

SMITH & MCDOWELL'S.

Ladies Dress Goods.

For the fall season—low priced alpaccas, muslin de laines, ginghams and prints, just received by

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

September 10—tf

Common Schools.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the county of Buncombe, held on Thursday, 2d January, 1851, the following gentlemen were appointed Committee men for the Districts, viz:

No. 1. James C. Davidson, Archibald Ray, Jesse Campbell.
" 2. A. Bird, William Shope, William F. Davidson.
" 3. F. Fortune, William Stepp, S. M. Hemphill.
" 4. Joshua Whitaker, James Toms, Johnson Ashworth.
" 5. James Owenby, M. Lytle, Joseph Lanning.
" 6. L. C. Clayton, James Cooper, Matthew Patton.
" 7. Michael Shroat, Peter Freeman, Henry Waughson.
" 8. Martin B. Lance, J. R. Shuford, Aicey Gallimore.
" 9. Jackson Shipman, A. H. Johnston, William J. Brown.
" 10. B. H. Merrimon, Thomas Morris, Joshua Souther.
" 11. John S. Weaver, W. C. Garrison, J. B. Weaver.
" 12. T. J. Walton, William M. Clark, James N. Davis.
" 13. William Coleman, William Kilhan, J. J. Wolf.
" 14. M. M. Weaver, Wm. P. Bassett, Joshua Haren.
" 15. Joshua Roberts, Adam Eller, T. Gentry.
" 16. J. M. Padget, John Lankford, Jairus Ball.
" 17. John Fox, J. J. McElroy, Thomas Davis.
" 18. N. Blackstock, Henry Buckner, Ananias Roberts.
" 19. John West, Zachariah Bryan, James Sawyer.
" 20 Riley Allen, Stephen Ammons, John W. Chambers.
" 21. Thomas S. Deaver, Robert Patterson, George Robeson.
" 22. Joseph Barnard, S. F. Williams, A. G. Anderson.
" 23. A. B. Dillingham, Henry McKinney, J. Greenwood.
" 24. Zachariah Cole, Wm. L. Penland, S. H. Hughey.
" 25. A. B. Roberts, Noah Morgan, S. Carter.
" 26. E. Clayton, I. Mc. Dunn, Thos. W. Atkin.
" 27. John Hawkins, A. B. Jones, R. Deaver.
" 28. John Thrash, George Brooks, G. W. Penland.
" 29. P. D. Morgan, Solomon Luther, Benjamin Curtis, Jr.
" 30. Benjamin Curtis, Sr., G. W. Howell, Daniel Davis.
" 31. William Green, Alexander McFee, Larkin Reeves.
" 32. Stephen Jones, William Morris, W. S. Penland.
" 33. Moses Cochran, John C. Israel, Thomas I. Rollins.
" 34. Peter Miller, Sims Ownbey, Canada Cowan.
" 35. Henry Stephens, Jeremiah West, F. M. Wilson.
" 36. Henry Brookshier, J. W. Ballew, John Sluder, Jr.
" 37. James Hayes, J. J. Roberts, John H. Plemmons.
" 38. Ezekiel Herren, John Cole, Joseph Cole.
" 39. Joseph Reynolds, I. McFee, E. Swaim.
" 40. J. H. Robeson, Joseph Worley, Isaac Rice.
" 41. Rial Cook, L. A. B. Duckett, Alexander Baldwin.
" 42. J. G. Lusk, I. H. Woody, John Brown.
" 43. Lewis Plemmons, Benj Hawkins, A. Ratcliff.
" 44. R. L. Gudger, Jacob Martin, Jesse Palmer.
" 45. Cyrus Meadows, N. R. Worley, Henry Teague.
" 46. D. E. Freeman, Joseph Rector, A. P. Freeman.
" 47. Robert Paine, George Goforth, Andrew Farmer.
" 48. David Farnsworth, J. J. Gudger, Z. Candler.
" 49. John A. Fagg, William Miller, Franklin Lawson.
" 50. David Garron, Lot Whittaker, Silas Stromp.
" 51. J. W. Reeves, Jacob Glance, Geo. D. Robeson.
" 52. B. J. Smith, Thomas Tillery, Henry Gilbert.
" 53. A. Burgin, J. T. Pickens, Abel Harris.
" 54. John C. Jarrett, Josiah Jones, Isaac Webb.
" 55. James Deboard, Nathaniel Ingle, N. R. Wells.
" 56. J. P. Luther, William H. Culberson, Samuel Clark.
" 57. William Young, Henry Miller, Andrew Warren.

The next meeting of the board will be held at the Court House, on the 8th February, at which time the returns from the Districts should be made according to law. Published by order of the board:

R. B. VANCE, Clerk.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham county, on the 19th ult., His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of North Carolina, and Miss Henrietta W., daughter of Hon. Thomas Settle.

On Spring Creek, the 19th ult., by the Rev. James Askew, Mr. F. P. Davis to Miss Mary A. Ledford, all of this county.

A Journeyman Printer

Can get a permanent situation by immediate application at this Office.

Asheville Male Academy.

The Trustees are desirous of employing a competent Teacher to take charge of this institution for the coming session. A southern man will be preferred.

By order of the Board.

R. W. PULLIAM, Sec'ry.

Asheville, January 9th, 1851.

MONEY!! MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS are under the necessity of having MONEY, without which, it is utterly impossible to sustain their business. This notice, therefore, we earnestly hope will not be disregarded by any who are indebted, supposing it not intended for them. IT IS INTENDED FOR ALL. We beg our friends and customers to save us the unpleasant necessity of resorting to the aid of the Officers of the Law, to make collections.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

Asheville, December 15, 1850.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

Asheville, Jan. 2, 1851.

Whereas, information has been received that the Small Pox is prevalent in several towns in this State and the adjoining State of South Carolina—

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the town of Asheville, That any person or persons, residents or non-residents, coming from any town or village in this State or any other State of this Union, infected with the *Small Pox*, shall not be permitted to come within the Corporate limits of Asheville, unless they pass directly through the town, under a penalty of One Hundred Dollars—stage drivers and post riders excepted.

Be it further ordained. That any person who wilfully violates this Ordinance and is not able to pay the penalty annexed, shall be imprisoned 20 days.

The foregoing Ordinances shall be in force from the date hereof, and continue in force so long as there shall exist any necessity for them.

J. M. SMITH,
J. W. PATTON,
W. D. RANKIN,
M. PATTON,
Commissioner.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale

Two Farms in Haywood county:

One tract, lying on Pigeon River, contains about one thousand Acres, near three hundred of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large proportion of this tract is river bottom, much of it fine meadow land, and nearly the entire body is susceptible of improvement and cultivation. On this tract is a large and comfortable

Dwelling House, and a Grist Mill,

and the situation would suit admirably for a store, or any kind of public business. A more desirable location is rarely met with.

The other tract also lies on the river, and contains about 900 acres. Much of this tract is good river bottom land. On the place is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-buildings. There are excellent orchards on both plantations.

A better opportunity to secure valuable real estate is seldom met with, and those desiring to purchase such property would do well to call and examine these plantations. These lands are situated in the county of Haywood, eight miles from Waynesville, and 20 miles from Asheville, in a healthy and moral neighborhood.

—TERMS—

One half of the money would be required at the time of sale. The remainder on time. For further information, address J. R. Osborn, Asheville, N. C., or the subscriber on the premises.

EPHRAIM OSBORN.

Haywood co., January 9, 1851—6m.

FRENCH & SYLVESTER.

B. B. FRENCH, late Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and H. H. SYLVESTER, formerly Clerk in the Pension Office, late Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, have united for the purpose of transacting General Agency business in the city of Washington. They will attend to any and all business that may be placed in their hands growing out of claims before Congress or any of the Departments.

The senior partner, being an Attorney at Law, will attend to any private business, such as the collection and transmission of money, &c. that may be entrusted to the firm.

Their long and general acquaintance with the manner of doing business in Congress and in the Departments enables them to avail themselves of the various facilities so necessary for the prompt transaction of business.

The purchase and sale of stocks and real estate, claims before Congress for pensions, patents, and bounty lands, and all other transactions where an agent or attorney is necessary in the city of Washington, will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Their charges will be reasonable, but in all cases postage on communications addressed to the firm must be pre-paid.

B. B. FRENCH,
H. H. SYLVESTER.

Washington, Nov. 19, 1850.—3m 75

THOSE FINE HATS have just been received. Call and see them.

October 31. *PATTON & SUMMEY.*

FINE CUTLERY, of every description, at

SMITH & MCDOWELL'S.

Come and See

The handsomest lot of Gaiters and French Kid Polkas, *you ever saw*. Philadelphia can beat the Union, in the manufacture of these articles. A pretty variety of Bronzed, Blue, Black, and Green Gaiters, and Buskins, for Misses and the "little uns."

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

June 10th, 1850

WESTERN EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS AND FITS.

Wolstenholme & Wilson,

Merchant Tailors,

Respectfully return their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received; and would inform their friends and customers that they have just received a splendid stock of

GOODS

for gentlemen's wear, embracing every thing necessary to a complete outfit, which they will sell lower than such GOODS have ever been sold in this market.

Asheville, October 31, 1850—tf

ZEPHYR WORSTED HOODS for Ladies and Children, also Sacks for Misses, New and Beautiful Goods, just received, and very cheap.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & Co.

Asheville Female Institute.

The exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of February next. Course of Study and terms of Tuition as heretofore.

Board $1 75 per week, every thing included.

J. H. NORWOOD, Principal.

December 26, 1850.—tf

CLOTHING.

An entirely new stock of very handsome and cheap Ready Made Clothing, may be found at our Store, embracing

Sacks, Oversacks, Overcoats, Cloaks, Black and Colored Cassimere Pants, Vests, Fine Shirts, &c.

Gentlemen wishing an outfit can have it here, without trouble, and at a small cost.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Burns' Poetical Works, with life of their distinguished author. Campbell's, Moore's, Theraseh, Gray's, Mrs. Heman's, Mrs. Sigourney's and other Poems.—Albums, Masonic Charts, Mechanics Text Book, Abbotts' Moral Library, 200 Stories for Children, Library of American Biography, 10 vol's, Josephus, The Mexican War, Letter writer, Bibles and Testaments, Episcopal Prayer Books, Comic and Sentimental songs, and a general variety of School Books, Paper, Steel Pens, Note Paper, Note and Letter Envelopes, Blank Books &c. &c.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency.

Washington, D. C.

The undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington, offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government, with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind. By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars, since 1790. To those who served nine months, 160 acres, to those who served four months, 80 acres, and to those who served one month, 40 acres. Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of Warrants, and the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He tenders his services to members of the profession at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney, will abate one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business, will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge.

Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
(*Box* 167) *Washington, D. C.*

The undersigned will attend to making out and forwarding the papers necessary to secure the benefits of the Law. He has been furnished with all the requisite forms and information; and as Mr. Tucker will attend in person to all claims, he feels confident that those having demands against the Government cannot do better than entrust them to our hands. Call at the "News" office, or address the subscriber.

THOS. W. ATKIN,
Asheville, N. C.

December 26, 1850.—3m.

MASON'S BEST BLACKING, in large and small Boxes, for sale by

SMITH & MCDOWELL'

LOOK AT THIS.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Are now receiving and opening at J. M. Smith's new brick Store, in Asheville, a new and splendid stock of **STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS**, consisting of every variety of

Fancy Dress Goods

for winter wear; Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Kentucky Janes and every variety of Woolen Goods usually kept in this market.

ALSO,

Ladies Dress Goods, consisting in part of Alpacas, Plain and Figured Muslin de Lain and Silk Poplins, and Prints of every description, which we are offering for cash, as low if not lower, than they have ever been sold in this market. Ladies, if you want to dress fine for a little cash, call at

SMITH & MCDOWELL'S.

R. M. HENRY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

And Solicitor in Equity,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Office at J. M. Smith's Hotel.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

In large quantities, and will be sold as low as by the regular agents, at the Store of

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

GROCERIES.

Including Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Spun Cotton, just received.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

ISAAC Mc. DUNN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received a very handsome lot of **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings**, of superior quality, for gentlemen's wear, both **Fancy** and **Plain**. To those wishing to purchase, he can confidently promise as good bargains and neat fits as can be had in this country.

He has also on hand *Cravats, London Ties, Pocket Books, Suspenders, Shirt Studs*, and a small lot of *Spun Thread and Cotton Cloth*.

☞ Shop one door south of M. Patton's Store.

Asheville, October 10, 1850. tf.

PAINTS,

Assorted colors, White Lead in oil, assorted numbers; Paper hangings, for papering rooms, assorted patterns, very low, just received.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

Tin Ware.

Wholesale and Retail, at

PATTON & SUMMEY'S.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers For Sale a valuable stand on the Buncombe Turnpike Road, eleven miles south of Asheville. There is attached to the stand THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of land, Twenty-five or thirty acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The whole tract lies well for improvement and cultivation.

ALSO,

Another tract of land adjoinining the above of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Acres, well timbered.

ALSO,

A House and Lot containing Two Acres, in the Town of Asheville. The house and other buildings on the lot are new, comfortable, and desirable.

Persons desirous of purchasing the above valuable property, or any portion thereof, are referred to *Joseph R. Osborn*, who is fully authorized to sell the whole or any part thereof. The titles are indisputable.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

November 29, 1850. 74tf.

Iron, Castings and Nails.

At this office there are Nails, Iron and Casting for sale. Iron 4 3-4—Nails 5 3-4—Castings 4.

October 31, 1850—tf.

SMITH TOOLS.

Bellowses, Anvels, Vises, Screw-Plates, Hammers, Sledge and Hand, which we offer low for cash.

SMITH & MCDOWELL.

SHUT YOUR DOORS.

We have a first rate article of new style *Door Springs*, that will shut your door without aid. Call and get one from

PATTON & SUMMEY.

MERINO AND SILK SHIRTS.

Lindsay, Kersey and every variety of Hosiery, Bonnets and Caps, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Velvet and Silk Trimmings. Also, a small lot of good Jewelry, consisting of Gold Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Shirt Studs, Silver Thimbles, and all of good material, warranted.

Also,

Military Buttons and Shoulder Straps, the very best quality "Sons of Temperance" Regalia, and almost every thing you can call for will be found at

SMITH & MCDOWELL'S.

WOODFIN & BENNETT.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Burnsville, N. C.* CLEMENT W. BENNETT, *Washington City.*

WILL attend to all claims arising under the war of the Revolution, the late British war, the Florida war, and the late war With Mexico. All persons who served in any of the above wars are informed that they have one chance, if not *two* or *three*; and those who have been rejected time after time would do well to call.

Address, JOHN B. WOODFIN, Burnsville, Yancy County, N. C., Postage not Paid.

Refer to Hon. T. L. Clingman, *Asheville, N. C.*

October 10, 8850—6m

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Glass and Crockery, and almost every thing in the Hard Ware line, can be had at

SMITH & MCDOWELL'S.

If you want a fine *CIGAR*, or fine *CHEWING TOBACCO*, give us a call.

SMITH & MCDOWELL.

CLOTHING.

Ready made Clothing of every description, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers &c., cut in the latest and most approved styles. Give us a call and look before you buy elsewhere; we charge nothing for showing our goods.

SMITH & MCDOWELL.

LOVERETTS WARRANTED

Patent Axes, the Prettiest and Best article manufactured; also, Collins' Axes, either by the dozen or single Axe.—Also, Hand and Broad hewing Axes, just received and will be sold at the very lowest price for prompt pay.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

150 KEGS Nails, all sizes, of the best quality, just received.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

Notice.

I do hereby forwarn all persons from trading for a Note given by me to *Michael Francis* for one hundred dollars, as a fee in the suit William Welch, Administrator pendente lite, vs. John B. Love.—*ALSO* one note of hand for twenty-five dollars, as a fee in the suite John B. Love vs. R. Henry, sr.

Since I gave the above Notes he has quit the practice of law, and I have had to fee others to attend to the same business. I am determined not to pay them as he has not rendered any service.

JOHN B. LOVE.

December 15th, 1850.—3t

Memorial.

There will be a Memorial before the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at its present Session, asking for the "*Indian Mission School*" to be incorporated.

WM. HICKS.

December 4th, 1850.

SADDLES.

A large and well assorted lot of Gentlemen's Plain, Spanish, half and full quilt travelling, Ladies, Boys, Misses, also, Blankets, Bridles, Martingales, and Saddlebags. We invite an examination.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Of the latest Edition, Webster's large Dictionary, Virginia Housewife, and School Books, by

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

INDIGO AND MADDER,

Upper and Sole Leather, Domestic made Horse Collars, Drawing Chains, Coil Chains, Halter Chains, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, all of the best quality, in large or small quantities, to suit the wants of customers.

RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make settlement, as I am determined to settle up all my old debts. I am in hopes this call will be responded too without putting my customers to expense.

JAMES M. SMITH.

December 4, 1850.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Having this day associated with myself, W. W. McDowell, the firm will be known as Smith & McDowell. *J. M. SMITH.*

December 2, 1850.

RATES OF BOARD

AT THE

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

By the month, with lodging,	$8.00
" " without lodging,	7.00
" the week, with lodging,	2.00
" " without lodging,	1.75
" the day, with lodging,	0.50
Horse per week,	1.75
" " day,	0.40
Man and Horse, Supper, Lodging and B.	0.75
Single meal,	0.25
Candles and fuel, extra charge.	

JOHN REYNOLDS

Asheville, August 8, 1850. 57.

THE FARMER.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

Fall and Winter Ploughing.

The relative advantages and utility of fall or spring ploughing, is a subject of vast practical importance to the farmer. Each system has its ardent and decided champions, but like every controverted question, the truth belongs exclusively to neither extreme. Either plan, under peculiar circumstances, or modifications of soil, condition and situation, may be best adapted or most desirable. My own observations and reflections have enabled me to adopt rules sufficiently clear and satisfactory for my personal guidance on this branch of farm operations. All other things being equal, fall plouging is expedient for the obvious reasons, that there is more leisure at that season, the business of the farm is not so urgent, and our teams are usually more vigorous and better prepared for the performance of severe and protracted labor.

Clay and other soils of a firm and heavy texture, should, in my judgment, be ploughed in the fall, because they require the powerful and nearly indispensable agency of frost to disintegrate the earthy matter, and to decompose the vegetable substances they contain. A long period is also requisite for the operations of frost, water, and heat, by which alone these soils are effectually pulverised. The vast body of vegetation growing on the surface and embraced in the roots and fibres, which is deposited beneath the furrow in these soils, requires a long time for its decomposition. The combined agencies of all these processes in the laboratory of nature, will scarcely be sufficient to produce the desired friability of these earths, or to effect the decomposition of the heavy turf, in season for the nourishment and vigorous growth of the young plant in the ensuing summer. I prefer to break up hard and strong ground, in the autum, unless the work can be performed very early in the spring, while the ground is moist and loose.—They reasons for this preference will be readily appreciated. The ground is softened by the autumnal rains, and is more readily and with less labor penetrable by the plough; the stones and earth are not so adhesive, and will be more effectually disturbed and exposed to the action of the elements.

The primary object, however, of this communication, is to express my dissent to the habit which is becoming more prevalent, of ploughing *light* soil in the fall. Experience and careful observation, I may assume, enables me to speak with some confidence and authority on this subject. I consider fall ploughing of this class of soils, especially where sand predominates, decidedly pernicious. The loose and permeable character of the soil, peculiary subject it, when exposed, to the action of the elements. Hence the pecolation of the severe rains of autumn and spring, and the drenching thaws of winter, leach and wash these soils, and bear from them much of their fertilizing substances. This consequence results not only when the soil is in its natural state, but even where strong applications of artificial manures have been made. This is technically termed the leaching of light soils. The unbroken turf preserves them from these effects, upon these soils.

In the case of a green sward, fall ploughing, except on the very verge of winter, is equally and perhaps more objectionable. I have already stated the face, that where heavy and compact sward prevails, a long period, and full action of the elements are required to subdue and prepare it to nourish and sustain vegetation. This obvious principle does not apply to the soils of which I am now speaking. The turf of these soils is not adhesive, wants tenacity and strength, and is readily broken and seperated by the plough. Frost and rains more freely penetrate them, and more promptly perform their functions. The fermentation which always succeeds the covering of a grass ley, and which, in evolving the ammonia and other gases, is so important in the vigorous growth of the crop, will in the event of fall ploughing of light soils, have passed long before the fibres of the young plants have penetrated to its region. Much of the fertilising influence thus produced, will be lost. The disintegration of the vegetable matter, turned in by the furrow, will have prematurely occurred, and the earth, before the roots of the plant have penetrated it, will have settled into a compact mass.

If it is proposed to occupy a sward land on light soil with Indian corn, my experience would suggest the plan of ploughing it immediately before planting. The decomposition of the turf will then occur at the period when the plant most requires its effects, and the fermentation connected with that process, will create a genial warmth beneath the furrow, as the roots of the young shoots reach that point, and will communicate to them a rapid and vigorous impulse.—This operation of nature is accomplished in the soils to which I am refering, in a few days, but weeks, and perhaps months are necessary to effect the same results in tough, impenetrable or clayey earth. To the influence of these causes, I attribute the marked and rapid changes in the corn crop, which so often gladden the heart of the farmer, when he perceives the sickly yellow of an unpromising field, suddenly assuming the deep green, approaching the black, that mantles his field with beauty, and exhibits a growth of vigor and strength, bearing the sure earnest of a rich harvest. The roots of the plants are thus nourished by the warmth and supported by the process to which I have referred. The conclusion of my observations is that these results would not have been attained by a fall ploughing, but would have been defeated. These opinions are derived, not from speculative theory, but are formed from my own observations and experiments.

I will mention an additional fact, which has become an unchangeable principle in my system of agriculture.—Under no circumstances, and at no season, will I permit, a plough to disturb my sandy soils, in a period of drought, or peculiar dryness. No degree of moisture need arrest the ploughman on the sand, but to plough when the dust arises from the furrow, I have found uniformly disastrous to the succeeding crop. The prevalence of subsequent rains does not appear to avert the evil consequences.—I am not able to assign philosophical reasons for this effect, nor space to suggest my own speculations on the subject. The fact has been confirmed to my mind by a cause of severe disappointment and chagrin, and I allude to it for the benefit and guidance of others.

After repeated ploughing of sandy soil, I have observed that an encrustation is often formed at the usual depth of the furrow. The implements glides along upon this formation as it does upon a hard pan or rocky furnace. It gradually becoms very firm and impervious, and presents a strong resistance to the plough. It doubtless is produced by a constant ploughing at the same depth. The effect is obviously pernicious. The surface water scarcely penetrates it, while it utterly resists the process of the tender roots of grains and vegetables. Hence, unable to derive moisture from beneath this encrustation, the crop necessarily suffers more severely from the heat and drought. This serious impediment to successful cultivation is evidently the results of bad husbandry, and can be obviated by a more judicious ploughing. Without having formed an opinion from experience, my impressions are the subsoil plough might be introduced under these circumstances of the soil with great advantage. Has this plough been introduced in the cultivation of sandy or light soils, and what are the results?

W. C. W.

Port Kent, Essex co., N. Y.

Hints to Farmers' Boys.

There is one thing that I would like to impress upon the minds of the farmers of this country. To all of you who have boys that can write, get each one a memoradum book, a few sheets of paper will do, if nothing better can he had, and in that have each one keep an account of every day's work done in that year; the kind of work employed in, and the day of the month and date of the year.

If in sowing mention the kind of grain and the amount of seed per acre. The time of planting, and of reaping. In fact I should have them note all the passing events of the farm; and as they grow older they will find more of importance to note.

Six cents will buy a book that will last one year to commence with. My word for it if the farmers will adopt this course, their sons will be much better farmers than their fathers.

It may seem like a dry busines to commence the first of January, but as the spring opens the green grass spears, and bright prospects are in our paths, the task will be more pleasing every day until the close of the year.

Who would not give twice what the paper and ink cost, could they but obtain a memorandum book written by his grandfather one hundred years ago.

Try it, farmers, young and old; keep a journal of every day, and you will become a race of scientific book farmers, not to be imposed upon. George Washington, one of the best farmers in America, kept a journal of the farm.

Much might be written to prove the benefit of such a course, if adopted; but I leave it for the present, hoping some one more capable will write upon the subject hereafter.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

Protecting Tender Plants and Shrubs.—There is one principle which should not be forgotton, whatever be the nature of the covering applied to tender plants, more especially to the woody portions or parts above ground. This is, that the *exclusion of moisture* is an important object without excluding air.—Ligatures are sometimes left on inserted buds for protection, and more usually destroy the bust by retaining water like a sponge. Closely wrapped straw operates in the same way, as well as by excluding air, which is often important. Roots and stems like those of the grape, which will bear a greater degree of moisture, are partial exceptions. Roots, even, are often destroyed when in a too moist soil; and there is no doubt that many tender herbaceous perennials would survive the rigors of our winters, if in earth with a dry bottom, and sheltered from rain.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Family Medicines, &c.

Just received a full supply of Sands Sarsaparilla—Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Christie's Galvanic Curatives, Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry, Moffatt's pills and Phœnix Bitters, Mc Mun's Elixir of Opium. Loudens Family preparations, Peery's dead Shot or Vermifuge, and a general assortment of Perfumeries, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which are offered on our usual accommodating terms at PATTON & SUMMEY'S.
May 28, 1850.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY description, neatly executed at the office of the Asheville News.

Agents for the Asheville News.

L. D. Poteet, General Agent;
Col. N. G. Howell, Cherokee;
Dr. H. G. Woodfin and J. T. Siler, Macon;
J. B. Allison, Joseph Keener, and T. I. Lenoir, Haywood;
S. McD. Tate and Dr. J. A. Dickson, Burke;
S. J. Neal, B. L. Burgin, E. S. Hull, and Col. Alney Burgin, McDowell;
Col. Jonathan Horton and William Horton, Watauga;
T. A. Faw and H. Ray, Ashe;
Dr. A. A. Scroggs and T. J. Foster, Wilkes;
Col. John B. Horton and Wm. W. Dickson, Caldwell;
M. M. Patton and A. J. Fain, Henderson;
George C. Bogart, Washington co., Tenn.;
John B. Woodfin, Yancy.
These gentlemen are authorised to receive subscriptions and receipt for money due this paper.

Cure of Spasms in the Stomach by BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

GREENBURG, Westchester co., 4th Feb., 1847.
Dr. B. Brandreth, sir—Should you deem the following statement worthy a place among your publications, it will give me pleasure, should it be the means of causing the same remedy to restore others to health whose complaint was like unto mine, that is now, thank Providence, cured, after years of suffering.

For several years I was afflicted with periodical cramps in my stomach, occasioning the most intense pain. I have often thought that each moment would be my last. Even going out in ever so little wind, if it happened to blow in my face, was sure to bring the cramps on. After each attack, I was prostrated more and more, and less able to withstand or bear the next attack. So I gave up all hopes of a release, except by death, as I had used all remedies from physicians and others until I was tired—and altogether without any benefit whatever. In this deplorable condition, when scarcely a day would pass without an attack of sickness, I heard of your Pills. On my next attack I took 4; in half an hour I was free from pain. In a few days, I had another attack; I again took the Pills for several days, which took away a great deal of slime. After which I enjoyed excellent health, and it was much longer before I had another attack of the spasms in my stomach; when I had, however, I flew to the Pills, and was at once relieved by them. Now I am entirely cured; it is nearly twelve months since the last attack, and I am now altogether free from sickness. When before I took your Pills I had it every week and sometimes oftener, and was out of health all the time. I remain yours, gratefully, MATILDA MARY DEARMAN.

These Pills are for sale in Asheville by
PATTON & SUMMEY.

And by the following Agents through the country: R. Deaver, Sulphur Springs; J. M. Alexander, French Broad; Smith & Baird, Lapland; J. W. & J. E. Patton, Warm Springs. Dec. 26, 1850.

Oats and Rye Wanted.

WE will exchange goods for *any quantity* of these **grains**, at fair prices, and also for the produce of the country generally.
RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.
August 20.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is needing money, and wishes his customers to make payment to him by the last of October. I am compelled to collect my old debts, and likewise the debts of the firm of
Jesse S. Smith and Co.
I am in hopes that the above request will be attended to and save cost.
I will take in exchange for goods of last year's dealings, young Beef Cattle, Beef-hides, Oats, Bees-wax, Tallow, Feathers, Rags, Wool, Flax-Seed and Flour. J. M. SMITH.
Asheville, Sept. 26, 1850. 64—tf

LACE CAPES,

White and pink corded skirting, plain jackonets, cambrics, &c., at RANKIN, PULLIAM & Co's.
September 10—tf

HATCHETS,

Broad axes, Foot adzes, Drawing Knives, Hammers, and Carpenter's Toools generally, Manella and Hemp Rope and Coil chain.
RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.
Sept. 10.

FOR CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Malleable Iron for Buggies, Eliptic Springs Light weights—wide Lace—Seaming Lace—Damask to match—Fig'd Oil cloth—Fig'd Varnish cloth—Black Patent Leather—Carriage, Gig and Wagon Mounting—Wool Mats—White Linen—Blue and Colored Nets for Horses, &c., will be sold on liberal terms, by RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

Isaac B. Sawyer

Has on hand, and for sale cheap, all of Dr. Jayne's celebrated medicines, as follows:

JANE'S EXPECTORANT.

A valuable remedy for Coughs' Colds, Comsumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleuresy, Inflamation of the Lungs or Throat, difficulty of breathing, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, &c., &c.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

A most valuable preparation for the head, cleansing it from Scurf and Dandruff preventing the hair from falling out, and producing a luxuriant growth of it.

TONIC VERMIFUGE.

An excellent medicine for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, Fever and Ague, &c.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

A certain cure for Bowel and summer complaints, Diarhœa, Colic, Cramps, &c., &c.

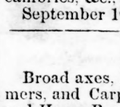
JAYNES SANATIVE PILLS.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Fever, Nervousness, Inflamations, Costiveness, &c., &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE PILLS.

A positive cure for Fever and Ague.
These medicines are all offered low, by the Agent,
I. B. SAWYER.
Asheville, Aug. 29, 1850. 60—6m

BLACKSMITHS



ANVILS, vices, screw-plates, (a fine assortment,) just received and offered unusually cheap at
PATTON & SUMMEY'S.
October 31, 1850—tf

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to restore Jury trials to the County Court of Buncombe County. October 24, tLm

NOTICE.

Sileco Division Sons of Temperance, No. 131, will make application at the next siiting of the Legislature of North Carolina for incorporation.
October 24, 1850—tlm J. H. ALLEN, *R. S.*

5 CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living on Caney river, Yancy county, a bound boy by the name of EZEKIEL BAILEY. He left home on Wednesday morning, 16th inst. He is strolling about through the country. I therefore forewarn any person or persons harboring or trusting said boy. The above reward will be given—but no thanks for the delivery. JNO. EDWARDS.

Full Sets of Blacksmith Tools.

At lower rates than they ever have been offered in this market. If you live in thirty forty, or fifty miles of this town, and want a set of tools, call on us.
RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.
August 20. tf

Castings, Iron and Nails,

A good supply, just received at
PATTON & SUMMEY'S.
Feb. 20, 1850—tf.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Scroffula, Diseases of the Spine, Bronchitis, Consumption, and general debility. Prepared by Martin & Whitley, Baltimore. Also, Dr. Martin's Pills, and Vermifuge.
For sale by RANKIN, PULLIAM & Co.
August 8. tf.

Wanted.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, flaxseed, corn meal and flour; also, eggs, butter, chickens, &c., for which we will give **Goods** in exchange.
PATTON & SUMMEY.

Iron.

Persons wishing to purchase **Iron** from either the Cranbury, Davidson's River, South Carolina, or Tennessee Works, will find any quantity and all kinds at J. M. SMITH'S.
Asheville, October 3—tf

WAGON FOR SALE.

A good four horse wagon, that has been used one year, can be bought on accommodating terms from *PATTON & SUMMEY.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A very handsome lot of Ladies **Slippers** and fine walking **Shoes** just opened by
RANKIN PULLIAM & CO.
Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Plank Road from Asheville to the South Carolina line. October 17—tLm

APPLICATION

Will be made to the present Legislature to charter a Bridge crossing French Broad at or near the mouth of Homony creek in this county—the place known as the Free Bridge.

LINSEY CLOTH WANTED.

We are willing to exchange goods for any amount of good plain dark colored Linsey that which is strong and heavy, provided it be brought to us soon. RANKIN, PULLIAM & Co.

CARDS.

We have received a lot of beautiful **Rice Cards** which we are prepared to print to order, with great neatness. Among them, several packs suitable for **Visiting Cards.** Give us a call.
ATKIN & REYNOLDS.
Asheville, October 3, 1850.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

A very superior articie for sale by
PATTON & SUMMEY.
October 31, 1850.

Perfumery.

Cologne, Aromatic Vinegar, French Extracts Macassar and Bear's oil, Rose Hair oil, Antique os, Ox Marrow, Philicime, Toilet Powders, Scented Soap, etc., by *RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO*
Sept. 10

HEAVY TWEEDS,

Black and Fancy Cassimers, Satinetts, Over Coating, Plaid Cloak and Coat lining, Silk and Worsted Serges of the latest styles, offered at low prices by
RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.
Sept. 10.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me by **Note** or **Book** account, must settle at once, as I need money and positively cannot give longer indulgence. All who disregard this notice will find their papers in the hands of an officer. JOHN REYNOLDS
Asheville, October 3, 1850.

NOTICE.

Having made arrangements with Counsel in the City of Washington, to prosecute Bounty Land Claims, arising under the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850. And having procured the necessary and proper forms and blanks, respectfully request and solicit the patronage of my friends, as the business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to.
Office, Asheville, N. C. R. M. HENRY.
October 31, 1850.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA Rail Road.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Columbia, Oct. 15, 1850.

FROM and after the 15th of October, the Passenger Train of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company, will leave Columbia every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M., and the head of the Road, Hope's Station, at 4 P. M.

The Greenville and Spartanburg Stages will leave the head of the Road on the arrival of the Train, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and connect with the Road at 4 P. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Seats secured at the Greenville Depot, Columbia. Freight will be received and delivered at Hope's Station. Thos. W. Holloway, Agent. Post Office, Pomaria.

Accommodations for Travellers and horses, will be furnished by Mr. Epting, at Hope's Station.
WM. SPENCER BROWN,
Chief Engineer.
October 31, 1850.

10,000 FUR SKINS WANTED.

We are anxious to purchase the above quantity of Skins of the following kinds, viz: Otter, Mink, Fox, Wildcat, Muskrat, and Coon, for which we will barter goods from our store in Asheville. So come boys, whistle up your dogs and set out your traps, and the man that brings the largest and best lot of Coon and Mink skins shall have a premium. RANKIN, PULLIAM & Co.
N. B.—Green and Dry Beef Hides wanted particularly.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous to close his business in *ASHEVILLE*, requests all those indebted to him to make payment by the *first of January*, 1851 as longer indulgence will not be given. All who do not attend to this notice may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer.
He will take in payment, corn, wheat, oats, rye, pork, &c. *JAMES B. MEARES.*
Asheville, October 24, 1850. tf

WANTED,

In payment for *GOODS* Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Rags, and Fur Skins, for which the very highest cash prices will be paid.
SMITH & MCDOWELL.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

JUST receiced, a good article manufactured at the shop of W. BRYSON, Esq., Henderson Co., and for sale at *PATTON & SUMMEY'S.*
March 2, 1850.

TABLE CLOTHS,

Of beautifully figured diaper, the finest Towel diaper, pillow case linen, and a large assortment of Irish linens, at prices to suit the taste of every body.
RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.
Sept. 10.

Blanks For Sale at this Office.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, Oct. 15, 1850.

1850.	RATES OF FREIGHT.	Little River.	Alston.	Pomaria.	So. Ca. R. R. rates.
Class 1	Bxs. of Hats, Bonnets, and Furniture, per foot, - - - -	2	4	5	8
Class 2	Boxes and Bales of Dry Goods, Saddlery, Glass, Confectionary Drugs and Paints, per 100 lbs. - - - -	15	20	25	45
Class 3	Sugar, Coffee, Liquor, Rope, Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Bagging, Leather, Hides, Copper, Tin, Feathers, Sheet Iron, Castings, Hollow Ware, Crockery, &c., per 100 lbs.	10	15	20	25
Class 4	Flour, Rice, Beef, Bacon, Pork, Tallow, Lard, Fish, Bar Iron, Beeswax, Mill Gearing, Geusing, Pig Iron, Grindstones, et cetera, - - - -	8	12	15	25
	Cotton, per bale, under 400 lbs.) -	20	30	50	1 00
	Cotton, per bale, over 400 lbs.) -	25	35	55	
	Molasses, per hhd. at owner's risk.) -	1 00	150	2 00	4 00
	Molasses, per bbl. at owner's risk.) -	35	50	75	1 00
	Salt, per sack, -	10	20	25	30
	Barouches, Close Carriages, Stage Coaches, and Road Wagons, each, - - -	3 00	300	3 50	10 00
	Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs and Carts, -	1 00	150	2 00	

All freight for Charleston, or other stations on the South Carolina Rail Road, will be forwarded without breakage of bulk in Columbia. Freight for intermediate stations, on the S. C. Rail Road, must be pre paid.
WM. SPENCER BROWN,
Chief Engineer.
October 25. 69*tf*

Edge Tool Manufactory,
AT THE ASHEVILLE STEAM WORKS!

The subscriber informs his old friends and the public generally that he is now devoting his whole time and attention to the manufacture of Edge **Tools**, of every description. Among the articles now on hand may be found

AXES, of a Very Superior Quality, Plane Bits, Drawing Knives, Chisels, &c. &c. &c.

Any thing in the way of **Edge Tool's**, not on hand, will be made to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

He will sell on good terms to those who buy to sell again.

Encourage home manufactures. Send your orders to me, instead of buying at the North. The Yankees have *Chiseled* and *Gauged* and *Hammered* and *Shaved* the Southern people long enough.
WILLIAMSON WARLICK.
Asheville, N. C., November 14, 1850.

BONNETS.

Uncut Silk Velvet Bonnets, handsomely trimmed, of various colors; a beautiful article and cheap by
October 31. *PATTON & SUMMEY.*

Dr. Martin's

Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla.

IS the best medicine for coughs, colds, asthma, spitting of blood, diseases of the skin, scrofula, and consumption, especially in its forming stage. It is from experience we speak of the utility of this remedy in checking the inroads of disease, and we are constrained to say it is unequalled at the present day—nor do we think its reputation will be ephemeral, or that its usefulness in the healing art can be lost. We believe the many testimonials in its favor will give it a life of ages, and that it "must sooner or later be properly appreciated," not only by the public, "but by every judicious physician," as a distinguished medical gentleman in West Chester, Pa., has written to us, to whom we made known the remedy.

The bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church (the Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit. Dr. Harper, of Kent Island, has written to us that he has used it with great success in his practice. [see his letter in the pamphlet.] And in a letter from a lady on the eastern shore of this State, she says: "I had a letter from Miss E—— on Tuesday, she says mother has requested her to say, Isabella derived almost instantaneous relief from *Dr. Martin's Syrup of Wild Cherry.* Her disease was Consumption in its forming stage. We publish the following certificate:—

Baltimore, September 2, 1848.

Dr. George T. Martin—Dear Sir: In March last I had a violent cough, my business called me to Philadelphia and New-York, and as I was compelled to leave home for the above places, I dreaded it least I should be laid up in one of those cities. A friend advised me to take your *Syrup of Wild Cherry.* I purchased a bottle, and notwithstanding I was much exposed, the cough was cured before I returned.—Having received so much benefit myself, I determined to give it to my three children, who had a dreadful cough, which we supposed was *Whooping Cough.*—I gave it to them, and in three or four days they were all well.

Very Respectfully,
JOS. STINE, Merchant Tailor,
5 South Liberty st.

Read the following extract from the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow, Washington county, maryland, of June 6th:—

A SOVEREIGN BALM.—We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but having tested the virtue of *Dr. Martin's Syrup of Wild Cherry*, we must in justice to him and the public, say that it has proved a medicine worthy of the confidence of those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and that fell destroyer, Consumption. It has performed several important cures in this neighborhood (certificates of which we will publish shortly) among which was the wife of the editor of this paper, who had been laboring under a serious cold for some three years, accompanied with a bad cough, and which was evidently rapidly verging into consumption. *One Bottle and a half* wrought a *sound cure.* Those laboring under attacks, like stated above, should not delay its immediate use. It can be had in this place. The price is only 75 cents per bottle.

Dr. Martin's Vermifuge—A most valuable medicine in all cases of *worms* in children or grown persons.

Also, *Dr. Martin's Universal Purgative Pills*—A remedy for all seasons, and the best purgative now before the people, when a purgative is needed.

☞ Prepared and sold by Martin & Whiteley, Baltimore—and for sale by Rankin, Pulliam & Co., Asheville, N. C.—McNabb, Gouchenour & Co., Parrottsville, Cocke county, Tennesse—W. & T. Harris, Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tennessee—Lowrey, Eason & Co., Greenville, Green county, Tennessee.
Asheville, August 15, 1850.—58-12m.

VERY LAST ARRIVAL.

RECEIVED this day, direct from Boston, a very large assorted stock of
Boots and Shoes.
We can show by this arrival, above twelve hundred pairs of all descriptions, and at all prices.—More yet to come. RANKIN, PULLIAM & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are just receiving and opening a very large and well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES. A very superior article of Ladies walking Shoes; also, Misses and Children. Ladies and Misses Gaiters.
SMITH & MCDOWELL.

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th of October, a negro man named

Green.

He is between 25 and 30 years of age, a tolerably bright mulatto, very kinky hair, stout built, near six feet high, high cheek bones, weighs about 190 pounds, and is pleasant spoken. Said boy had on when he left a pair of low quartered shoes, dark colored pantaloons, an old black fur hat, and old frock coat of Kentucky Janes. Said boy formerly belonged to James R. Love, of Haywood county.—It is believed that he is either lurking about in Macon or Haywood county, N. C., or Washington county, Tennessee, as he has relatives living in each of said counties. If not there, he may be making for a free State.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me at my residence on Turkey Creek, Buncombe county, N. C., or for his safe confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. R. P. WELLS.
October 17th, 1850—tf.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or king's evil, rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, pimples, or pustules on the face, blotches, biles, chronic sore eyes, ring worm or tetter, scald head; enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, sciactica, or lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, acitites or dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, will be removed by this preparation.

The value of this preparation is now widely known and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice.—The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now with regenerated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following is a certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States and lately appointed consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, January 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen:—Having used, and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz:—Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the United States army in Mexico, and my cousin Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known, throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country. Yours very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR.
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,
D. PARENT.
Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent, as true. For the Consul General of France.
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York April 26, 1847.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—Having long been afflicted with general debility, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. receiving no benefit from the various remedies prescribed, I concluded about 3 months since to make use of your Sarsaparilla. I now have the pleasure of informing you that its effects have been attended with the happiest results in restoring my health, and I am induced to add my testimony to the many others you already possess, and to those desiring further information, I will personally give the particulars of my case, and the effects of this invaluable medicine, by calling at 285 Bowery, New York.

Yours respectfully, JANET McINTOSH.

This certifies that Janet McIntosh is know to me a member of the Church, in good standing and worthy of confidence. J. S. SPENCER,
Past. of Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

☞ Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, and Chemists, 100 Fulton st. corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle, six Bottles for $5
For Sale in Asheville, by
PATTON & SUMMEY.
Asheville, August 1, 1850.-3m

GUNS! GUNS!!

Single and double barrelled Shot Guns, of various qualities, from common to a first rate article.
PATTON & SUMMEY.

WANTED.

We wish to hire a Negro woman who understands cooking, washing, &c. Inquire at this Office.